

FIRST QUERIES SENT TO MEN OF DRAFT AGE

Exemption Board Mails Initial Questionnaires Under New Ruling.

Provisions of New U. S. Conscript Law

Points for registrants to remember when they receive the War Department Questionnaire. You must return the questionnaire answered within seven days from the date of mailing. You, alone, will be held responsible for failure to receive and answer the questions. If your present address is different from the address given when registered, make certain your exemption board knows your correct address. You can secure free legal advice on how to answer the questions by communicating with your exemption board. You should communicate with the secretary of the District Commission, if you have the slightest doubt as to which exemption board has jurisdiction over your case.

Hundreds of Washington men, registered, but not yet called into the military service of the government, will find in their mail today a group of questions, which must be answered within seven days and returned to the local exemption boards. These questions constitute the "questionnaire" which will be the official war department record upon which the selection of men to make the next quota for service in the selective draft army will be determined.

Under the law, failure to answer and return these questions will hold the delinquent subject to immediate liability for army service and tardy returns will be officially listed as deserters.

Free Legal Aid Provided. Exemption board No. 5, of which Clifford H. Lanham is chairman, had the distinction of sending out the first group of questions to registrants. The board must send out these questionnaires to at least 5 per cent of the registrants, and all must receive them before January 3. Between 22,000 and 32,000 notices will be sent in the District.

The work of addressing, folding and preparing the questionnaires for the mail in District No. 5 was done by a number of volunteer women workers, the majority of whom have brothers or other relatives in the army.

Registrants who cannot answer the questions without the aid of a lawyer can have free legal assistance by appearing before their board or at the office of Daniel J. Donovan in the District building.

When the work of sorting these questionnaires has been completed, the work of selecting the men who will be called into service in the next draft will begin. The selection will be based upon information furnished by the answers and without regard to the serial number that registrants have been allotted.

AN IDEA FOR CLOTHES POSTS.

I was visiting a friend, and noted that the usual clothes posts did not digure in her yard. When I inquired about them, she explained that her husband drove pointed stakes about two and one-half inches in diameter down to a depth of about three feet into the ground. Into the holes above these stakes he drove lengths of pipe, one on each side of the clothes posts, which are lengths of pipe of a diameter just to fit the pipes in the ground and sets them in. Through holes in the tops of the posts he has driven pins for the support of the clothes line. After wash day is over the posts are returned to the basement and the mouths of the pipes in the ground are covered with metal caps. These do not interfere with the lawn mower and are scarcely visible.

Runaway Balloon Raids Kansas.

Victor Hugo's story of the runaway balloon on a ship's deck must now take a back seat for the runaway Nebraska balloon which made the trip across Kansas to Oklahoma and back, starting Monday by breaching away from its moorings at Fort Omaha. The same day another army balloon got loose at Fort Sill. The Nebraska balloon after drifting its 6,000 feet of steel cable along the ground, tearing down telephone and telegraph wires and doing other damage in a swift night flight across southern Nebraska and Kansas, dipped down into Oklahoma and then turned to the north again as if to circle back to its Fort Omaha hangar. Its course on its return trip was northwest across Kansas, and it was captured late at night about six miles southwest of Trenton, Neb. In its flight back across Kansas, the French sausage-shaped balloon passed over Dodge City, Elkhartsville, Ellis, Colby and Atwood.

Two army officers were in the balloon that was freed from its cable at Fort Sill when an airplane struck and broke the steel cable. The flight of this balloon was not as spectacular as the Omaha runaway's, but some apprehension was felt for the safety of the two officers. They were able, however, to bring the balloon safely to the ground at Rush Springs, Okla., thirty miles from Fort Sill. Neither of the officers was injured. The Omaha balloon on no occasion did it appear to be in any danger of being blown into several air currents near the Oklahoma line and was carried back across Kansas by the northwesterly wind. From there it was reported that the balloon passed came reports of damage caused by the trailing cable, and that buildings were done in several places. —Capper's Weekly.

Eliminates All Traces of Scrofula and Blood Impurities

You Can Rely Upon S. S. S. for Results.

Don't do yourself the injustice of laboring under a physical handicap that you can easily rid yourself of. If there is the slightest trace of a scrofulous affection in your blood, no matter how remote, it is your duty to get rid of it as soon as possible.

There is one treatment that you can absolutely rely upon for guaranteed results. S. S. S., the most thorough blood remedy known, is an antidote to any poison in the blood. This has been proven in hundreds of cases which have yielded to S. S. S., even after other treatment has failed.



The Indian Giver.

Once there was a man who gave a woman some presents because he thought he loved her. And she, thinking that she loved him, accepted them.

But the green-eyed monster paid a visit to their trying-place and put sand in their cornbread. They had a tussle. She told him that she didn't want to see him again. He agreed to become near-sighted, too.

In the meantime he thought about the presents he had given her. He wanted them back.

One day he met her on the street. He snatched a fur neck-piece from her and let her neck get chilled. She hollered for a cop.

In court he said the fur was "his'n." She said it was "her'n." And he had no right to take back her presents because they had a spat, she said.

The court upheld her and fined George Nicholson \$3 for taking Lilian Fuller's neckwarmer away from her.

Pearl's Predicament.

"Judge, how kin Ah put blankets on dem horses when Ah can't find a blanket to put on mahself?" pleaded Pearl Nelson, charged with allowing two horses to stand out in Thursday night's storm without covering.

Two men reported that the horses had stood in front of the offices of the Humane Society for an hour and a half with a covering of ice on their backs.

They hunted up the driver and had him arrested. He told the cops that he furnished him no blankets. He heard all he could do to keep himself warm, let alone trying to keep his team warm, the court said. And Pearl was turned loose.

She Couldn't Go Without 'Em.

Cordelia Jackson was confronted with the problem of how to replenish her wardrobe. Her salary did not call for a war tax, neither did it allow her to visit the department stores very often.

She was working in a boarding house. There were some women roomers there. They had plenty of clothes.

As Cordelia cleaned up the rooms, she managed to "clean" out several closets closets. As she needed a new or an "intimate" garment, she just naturally took it.

The cops missed them and sent for Hawkeham the detective. He detected them in Cordelia's room.

And the girl was nabbed. As this was the first time she ever was arrested, she almost fainted. She hired a lady lawyer but it didn't do any good.

The cops had the goods on her. The court was convinced that she had stolen the clothes.

Must Have \$5.

As Eugene Kelly was coming from work Tuesday evening, a small boy rushed up to him and told him that his friend Frank Carter was in trouble and must have \$5.

It happens that Eugene was courted by a girl named Rose. He thought it best not to refuse. He gave the boy the money.

When he called on Rose, the sister, that night he asked what the trouble was. Rose knew absolutely nothing about it and, furthermore, her brother was not the man to get into trouble.

The next morning on his way to work Eugene bumped into Joe Jackson. Joe tried to avoid him. Eugene thought he tried to catch rather funny.

Job was the brother of the little boy whom he had given the five spot the night before.

Putting two and two together Eugene soon found out what was what. He got a warrant for Joe.

It will be a very dull Christmas for that individual. When he gets through a 60-day sentence he will have learned a lesson.

Jealousy—That's All.

Rosie Brander and Ike Stone were visiting the house of Ellen Christian. Ike had brought Rosie there to have her sing.

While she was singing "Annie Laurie" and "Over There" Herbert Tracey walked over and sat in her chair. He was charmed by Rosie's melodious voice.

Ike noticed this, but said nothing. Herb was very very attentive all the rest of that songful evening.

As the party broke up Ike followed very close onto Herb's heels.

While the bunch was waiting for a car Rosie asked Ike what was the matter. He swore. Herbert called him a fool.

In a minute the two were fighting and Herb got the worst of it. Both of his eyes were blacked.

He got a warrant for Ike. That boy has picked the unwritten law. He would have been justified, he said, in almost killing Herb.

The court thought different and fined him \$20.

Boy Farm Labor as Joke.

Charles M. Gardner, high priest of the Demeter, who is presiding over the fifty-first annual session of the National Grange here, said the boy labor movement is regarded by the farmer as a joke.

"The farmer needs experienced and skilled labor just as much as the manufacturer," Gardner said. "We have discussed the labor question but there is no solution. The help simply isn't there." —St. Louis Times.

WAR FOR U. S., BAKER ASSERTS

Cabinet Member Declares Work of Fighting Men's Mothers Essential.

GERMANS FLOUT U. S.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

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"One is justified in concluding that the American army perhaps equals the Rumanians when they fought us for the first time."

"America will be unable to exert a deciding influence on the war in 1918. Even if she earnestly desires to interfere it is very doubtful whether she can bring about a decision in 1918, but will assume a great risk. Should America use up her dozen divisions in useless frontal attacks she needs months to create new ones."

Flaunts America's A.M. "Also, in other theaters of war America's participation is not to be expected, neither in the colonies nor in Mesopotamia, for it is still more difficult to transport troops there."

"Therefore, one arrives at the conclusion that America is neither willing nor able to take on the burden of the war, but she is creating an army and navy and of enlarging her merchant marine. For this purpose Wilson made use of the opportunity offered by the world war."

"To be of any real value, this army must be trained in a European theater of war. Therefore, it is transported overseas. The purpose is to obtain trained soldiers. Another aim is to render the entente moral assistance and to exert some influence on it."

PLAYS SOCIAL CHASM CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

At an American army headquarters, I saw American soldiers—our fighting men, we have sent across the sea to fight in the trenches.

There were strong, husky, virile American soldiers, brushing and polishing the boots of American army officers. Such a practice ought by every rule of decency and respect for the uniforms to be driven from the army. (Applause.)

"This only result is lessening the morale of our troops, for it strikes at the very heart of the social equality, the basis of any army raised from the people of a democracy. The work of a body servant should never be permitted to be performed by a soldier wearing the uniform of the Army of the Republic. If I had the power, that practice would be stopped before sundown. The idea of a young virile American soldier doing this vile service for any man, whoever he be, is repulsive to every sense of American manhood."

"An officer should be an associate, a teacher, a leader of his men. If he feels himself too good to be a companion, he is not fit to be a leader. He is always there, and very handy to hold salt and pepper shakers, which are often needed at the stove when cooking. It is much better to keep the shakers on the shelf, and let the officer be an officer of his rank, and the quicker he is out of the army the better for the service."

KILLS WIFE'S MOTHER, HIS WIFE, AND SELF

Parent Lives Long Enough to Tell of Tragedy.

Linton, Falls, N. J., Dec. 14.—Two people have been shot dead. My father and my husband are both dead; I am dying."

Such was the message received by the telephone operators at Long Branch early today. As the message ended the operators heard a crash, as if of a falling body.

Officers were notified, and when they arrived at a small hotel they found Paul Walsh and his wife lying dead together. On the floor in the hallway near the telephone was Mrs. Francis Smock, Walsh's mother-in-law. Mrs. Smock lived long enough to explain that Walsh and his wife had been separated ten days.

She said that Walsh entered the hotel and began shooting. Mrs. Smock expired shortly after giving this information to the officers.

Germany's Slaves.

The Germans have forcibly enlisted the labor of about 2,000,000 prisoners of war. Moreover, the official French report of April 12, 1917, concerning acts committed by the Germans in violation of international law, asserts that in the occupied territories deportation of workers has been a general measure. It has "applied to the entire abled-bodied population of both sexes, from the age of 15 to 60, excepting women with young children."

Now the Germans requisition labor from among 7,500,000 Belgians, 3,000,000 French, 4,000,000 Serbians, 5,000,000 Rumanians, 2,000,000 Poles, Ruthenians and Lithuanians—a total of 42,000,000 slaves.

Let us see what sort of remuneration is made. Take the case of a young girl of Lille, 20 years old, who was forced to work for six months, harvesting and thrashing wheat, and digging potatoes from 5 in the morning to twilight, receiving all the while the wages of 12 to 15 francs, or six months' work she was given 3 francs, 45 centimes (\$1.50).

The allies on the contrary, pay high wages to their workers, and, when they run short, must needs pour out good gold in bringing reinforcements from Asia, Africa and America. This means that a considerable part of the wages paid these foreign workmen will leave France or England for all time.

Health in the Camps.

America is learning, as its allies learned in the first months of the war, the better which can be done for young men called to the colors from farm and factory and office life. Reports compiled in Washington by the Surgeon General's office indicate that the percentage of sickness is now 3 per cent in the national army camps of the Middle West, and in the camps of the Aviation Corps. A similar condition obtained in depots for the assembling of recruits for the regular army.

And this percentage means more than would a similar report in civil life, for, in the army, since tent and barracks conditions preclude the possibility of home care for trivial illnesses, it is the custom to send every man, however slightly indisposed, to hospital for treatment. The government believes, indeed, that it has reduced sickness among drafted men to less than one-fourth the normal average.

Moreover, in cases of serious sickness, such as pneumonia, the mortality rate in the national army camps is less than 7 per cent, as against nearly 20 per cent for men of similar age in civil life. Here are evidences of governmental efficiency which should so far have dispelled any fears for the well-being of the men who have been called into service.

The Christian Science Monitor arrives in Washington each morning and is distributed by mail or through newsdealers.

Sample copies will be gladly sent upon request.

Address: The Christian Science Monitor, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Was Senator Santa Claus, or Champion Of Bryan Cocktail?

Whether Senator Wesley Jones of Washington is running a grocery store or a kindergarten was a mooted question yesterday in the Senate. He appeared accompanied by a page bearing a number of bright, red pasteboard boxes, filled to the brim with what seemed to be all varieties of garden truck. The boxes were piled high on the Senator's desk. It turned out he wanted to show that development of water-power in Washington allowed that State to produce apples, sugar beets, grape juice, cotton, soy beans and other luscious things.

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Water Power Bill Lobby Opposed by Democrats

Following President Wilson's recommendation to Congress, a constructive program for the development of water power and other natural resources is being prepared under administration auspices. This program is opposed to the so-called Shields bill.

Gifford Pinchot is in the fight for the administration bill. So are William Kent, Carl Vrooman, Secretary of War Baker, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Opposed to the administration program are the General Electric interests, which want the public's resources turned over to them forever for nothing.

Lobbyists Gather. The old Shields bill lobby has begun to assemble in Washington and the old publicity campaign has started. The fight, Senator Shields is demanding, the passage of his bill is essential to the war program and as a patriotic duty.

Secretary Daniels thinks it would be more patriotic to leave the naval oil reserves in possession of the government rather than to turn them over to the Standard Oil Company, and Secretary Baker feels that all these resources of the nation ought to be at the government's disposal to help win the war.

Before writing his message to Congress, President Wilson had a long session with his Cabinet on water power and general conservation. The cabinet decided that the Secretary of the Interior should be asked to prepare a substitute for the Shields bill, drawn so as to provide for full and prompt development and to insure real protection of the public's interests. This bill may be expected in Congress at an early date.

Objections to Bill. A brief has been laid before the cabinet, setting forth objections to the Shields bill, the chief one being that it withdraws water power from the control of the Federal government and leaves them under the pretended control of State governments, but really in a situation to be grabbed by the exploiting corporations.

Gifford Pinchot, sometimes accused of blocking developments of public resources, has turned this charge on the hydro-electric people. "For ten years," he says in a recent letter to Congress, "the friends of conservation have urged the development of public water powers in the public interest, but development has been held back by a little group of water power magnates and their friends in Congress, who have blocked all legislation that would not give them their valuable properties forever and for nothing."

This charge refers particularly to the activities of the General Electric interests in defeating the Ferris bill, an excellent measure supported by Secretary Lane and the entire conservative organization. Continuing his protest, Pinchot says:

"The time has come when such obstruction threatens the nation's safety and success. We need the development of water power in war even than in peace."

U. S. Engineers in France Build Pier a Mile Long

Probably not one person in 10,000 in the United States has the slightest appreciation of the tremendous problems involved in Uncle Sam's work of supplying his army in France fully supplied and equipped. Some idea may be given by a statement of what is being done at one French port in arranging terminal facilities to receive supplies from the sea, classify them and start them to the front.

At this one port American engineers are rushing work on one unloading pier one mile long. This pier will accommodate ten 500-foot vessels at one time.

Forty huge cranes—four for each vessel—are being installed on this pier to facilitate unloading. One hundred and fifty electric trucks and 1,500 trailers will be used in carrying the various classes of supplies to their proper stations on the pier, each truck drawing four trailers while four others are being loaded or unloaded.

Back of the classification yards run a network of a dozen railway tracks. A maximum unloading time of forty-eight hours has been established for vessels at this pier, which means that five 500-foot cargo carriers for this pier and its equipment can be emptied here each twenty-four hours.

With the exception of the lumber—which is being gotten out of French woods by American regiments of foresters—all the materials for this pier and its equipment is being sent from the United States.

The work on this one pier, however, is only a small part of what is being done. Similar piers, but somewhat smaller, are being built at at least two other ports.

By the time our additional shipping becomes available next spring, Uncle Sam's own terminals in France will be able to handle supplies at the rate of at least 50,000 tons per day. This will be at the rate of 100 pounds per day per man for an army of 1,000,000.

"LIGHTLESS NIGHTS" FOR "WHITE WAYS"

Fuel Body Names Sunday and Thursday as Dark Ones.

"Lightless nights" twice a week, Sunday and Thursday, affecting all "white ways" for the conservation of coal were ordered by the United States Fuel Administration yesterday to become effective tomorrow night.

The burning of lights contrary to the order will constitute a violation of the order will be taken by the administration at once to punish the offender.

The order requires that no corporation or person shall use electricity for signs, searchlights or external illumination for ornamentation of any building or for lights in the interior of any place of business when the stores are not open for business, except as required by law or for excessive street lighting, whether the lights are maintained by the municipality or not.

Edison's Demonstration. At his laboratory one day, Thomas Edison called a new assistant to his desk. "I want you," he said, "to figure out the cubic contents of this electric light bulb."

The young man went away and spent hours at the task, using all the mathematics at his command, filling sheets of paper with his figures. Finally he went back to Edison with his answer. "Let's see if you're right," said the big man.

He broke the tip off the bulb, filled the thing with water and then measured the water in a graduated glass. In two minutes he had done what his assistant had given most of a day to. This independence of formulae is one of the secrets of Edison's success. Isn't it the secret of success of most great men?—Toledo Blade.

Flowing Veils 50c Regularly Up to \$2.00. In the popular hatline, beanie, skirt, shadow and fancy mesh. Scroll border, the fringe, the beanie, the beanie and black shells and dotted borders. In black, navy blue, purple, brown and tan. Volking Dept.—First Floor.

Polishing a Waxed Floor. Many people like a wax finish for their floors or furniture, but do not know how to keep it fresh and polished. Almost all wax that is used on the floor has a turpentine base. If you will put some turpentine on a soft rag or your floor mop and rub it over the floor, the turpentine will soften up the wax and make it look as fresh as when the floor or furniture was first waxed. A good rub with a woolen cloth which is quite dry will complete the job.

Gifts Every Man Likes Men appreciate something to wear. Such gifts—for father, son, husband or brother—can be chosen from this Men's Furnishings Department with full confidence that they are going to please the recipient mightily.